

DESCRIPTION OF WORK

The surface of the entire project area was inspected for the presence of artifacts and/or features by a team of five archaeologists, including the Field Supervisor. Subsequently, a total of 32 shovel test pits (STP's) were excavated within the project location. These were excavated within transects at an interval of 15 meters (Figure 4). The tests were 0.5 meters in diameter and were excavated to an average depth of 1 meter below surface. The STP's were arranged in three transects on the east side of Possum Park Road with additional tests interspersed so as to assure adequate coverage within the project boundaries. The transects were spaced at a maximum of 15 meters apart. Testing on the west side of Possum Park Road employed a single transect of 7 STP's. Soil profiles (Figure 5) were consistent with the previously mapped soils for the area (Matthews and Lavoie 1970).

Subsurface testing resulted in the recovery of cultural material from four of the STP's. No other tests yielded cultural remains. Historic artifacts were retrieved from three of the tests (STP's 2, 8, and 12) while the fourth contained a single quartz flake (STP 21). The historic material comprised 19th century domestic debris. All of these materials originated from disturbed soils. A majority of the STP's contained modern debris in the upper soil strata including the tests containing historic artifacts; no cultural materials were noted in the lower, undisturbed soil strata.

The cultivated field west of the project area was subjected to a cursory surface reconnaissance along its eastern margin and part of its southern edge. Two artifacts were recovered from the field, a core fragment and a flake, both of quartz. However, the artifacts were not found immediately adjacent to the project area.

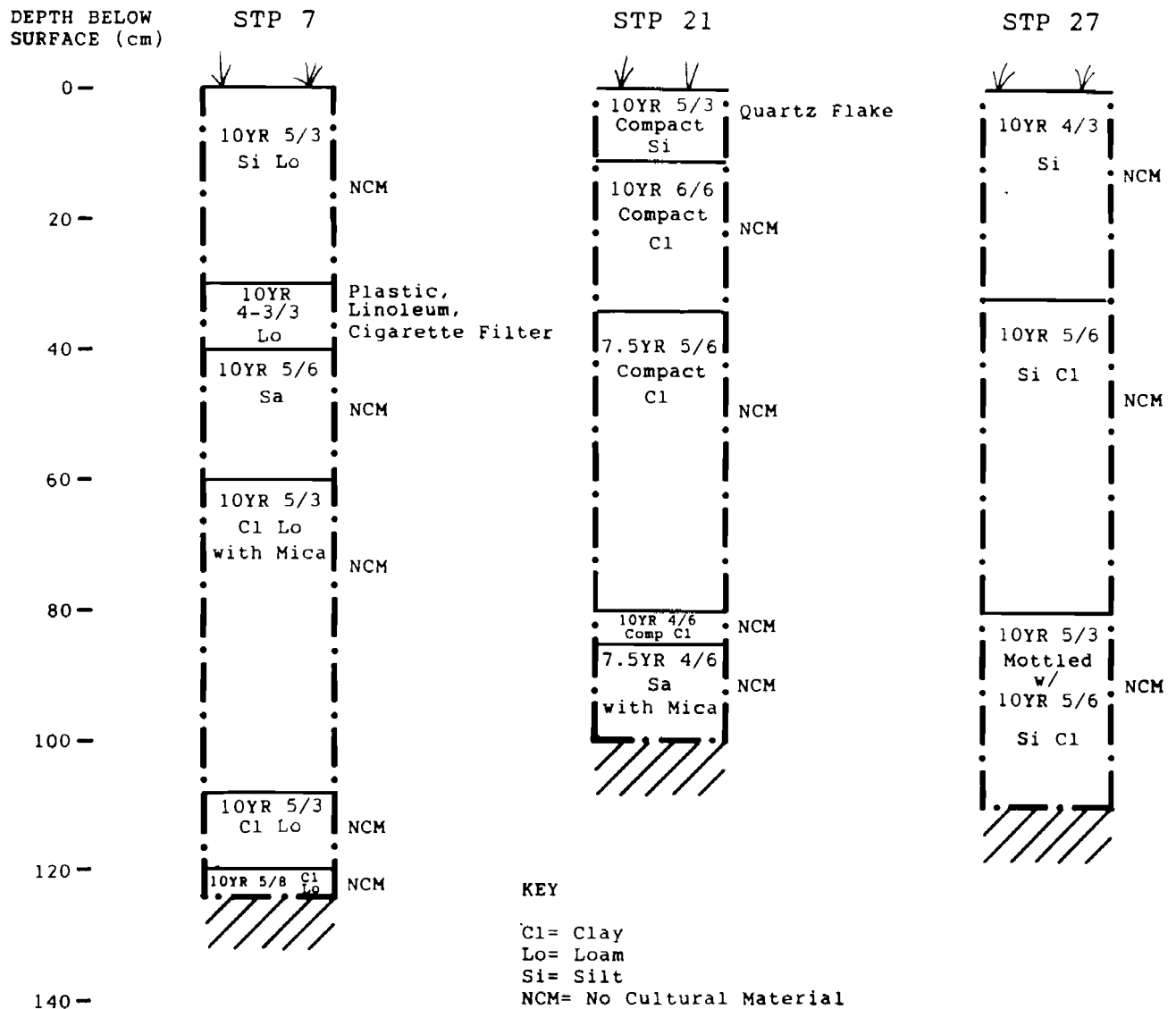


Figure 5. Representative Soil Profiles.